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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ISRAELI ARMS--The Islamic Republic of Iran has found a new arms supplier--Israel. For a long time, the buyers for the internationally isolated Ayatollah Khomeyni have been striving to supply arms for the war with Iraq. Now the Persians have gotten Israeli armament supplies, not from dealings but with the approval of the government in Jerusalem, through middlemen in Europe. Using old "Bristol-Brittania" turboprop aircraft registered in third countries, non-Israeli civilian pilots have transported ammunition, among other things. The consignment comes from private manufacturers in Israel, and the value is ten million dollars. [Text] [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Jul 81 p 17]

CSO: 4620/6

ABU IYAD DISCUSSES RELATIONSHIP WITH TERRORIST HOFFMANN

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Jul 81 pp 76-77

[SPIEGEL interview with Palestinian leader Abu Iyad about PLO cooperation with German neo-Nazis: "'They Said Our Boss's Name Is Hoffmann'"]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Do you know a Karl-Heinz Hoffmann?

Abu Iyad: I have never met him. He has constantly tried to meet me, though.

SPIEGEL: The PLO is being accused of having accommodated and protected members of his "Military Sports Group." Do you concede that?

Abu Iyad: Yes.

SPIEGEL: Why is that? While considering yourselves a leftist liberation movement, you shelter neo-Nazis.

Abu Iyad: Let me explain something: there is an enormous distance between us and the fascist ideologies of the Nazis. I will tell you one thing: even if the Nazis were to tell us today, "We are going to liberate Palestine for you," we would say, "We would then give that Palestine to the Russians."

SPIEGEL: All the more reason to ask why you have cooperated with such people.

Abu Iyad: He told us he was no such thing as a neofascist. While his group was a national movement that wanted to reunite Germany, it was more of a sports association, a kind of scouts organization. If we should have any fascist ideas, he said, we stand ready to be convinced by you.

SPIEGEL: Surely you did not believe that?

Abu Iyad: Of course not. He thought he had to rail against the Jews, because the boys would like that, but we told him, "You will not find any soil for that here, we are not anti-Semites." He did not like that.

SPIEGEL: So where was there any agreement between you?

Abu Iyad: We told him about other European groupings that also were patriots, progressive forces cooperating with us here...

SPIEGEL: ...From what countries?

Abu Iyad: From Norway, Sweden, Denmark and so on and so forth, a kind of association of Palestinians and forces supporting us. On that level, we explained to Hoffmann, we could also cooperate, if he was interested.

SPIEGEL: How did you get in touch with him?

Abu Iyad: Last May we arrested some West Germans who admitted having been trained with the Falangists. They refused to make any further statements, saying, "We have a boss who will talk to you about this, his name is Hoffmann." After a month, he actually came to see us, accompanied by another four men. He said we should release his men.

SPIEGEL: Where had they been accommodated in the meantime? In a training camp, as some are now saying?

Abu Iyad: No, in a house outside a residential camp here in Bir Hassan. We let them move around freely. There was no military training, and that is what they have now complained about. As it was, they were making demands themselves, saying, "We can't just sit around here until Hoffmann comes to get us, we want to do something--car repairs and such." So that is what they then did, a little bit--less than their food's worth.

SPIEGEL: How many Hoffmann people were there in fact?

Abu Iyad: Altogether 12 at one time.

SPIEGEL: Members who defected from the group talk about malicious methods used by Hoffmann against them; according to them, one of them, Kay Uwe Bergmann, was even killed.

Abu Iyad: If you ask me if Bergmann was here, I cannot say for sure. We have no passports of them; I don't know who Bergmann is. One thing is sure: Hoffmann would never have been able to kill someone here without our knowledge.

SPIEGEL: So you checked all the Germans' activities here?

Abu Iyad: Not quite. Whenever Hoffmann came here, he was alone with them in the house, we were never present.

We do not know what was said, discussed or done. My people only were under the impression that Hoffmann was very strict with the rest. They flinched when he came on the scene. With him they did not dare shilly-shally, with us they did not dare say anything about him. Maybe Hoffmann went so far as to torture them physically.

SPIEGEL: Last fall there was an unsuccessful attempt by four Hoffmann people to escape. Your organization, Abu Iyad, incidentally at that time denied having had anything to do with them. What happened with the escapees?

Abu Iyad: We did set a trap for them and then arrested them again after their escape. I thought they were agents. One of the group then interrogated them, interrogated them very strictly. That is all we know. We were unable to make any public statements about what went on. Security too makes its demands.

SPIEGEL: Did Hoffmann sell you any military vehicles?

Abu Iyad: He offered us some. VW bugs, jeeps and so on, all used. He parked them in Tripoli and tried to cash in money for tickets and for his people's accommodations. But the cars were out of repair; we can't use them. He offered to repair them and wait, but we refused.

SPIEGEL: You did not buy them?

Abu Iyad: Well, he made frequent attempts. He is an adventurer and constantly wanted to do something big, but the PLO never bought a single car from him.

SPIEGEL: Who did, then?

Abu Iyad: As I said, we, the PLO people, did not. He sold to a junk dealer, at a very low price at that. The man's name is Abu Shuki.

SPIEGEL: That is something new.

Abu Iyad: Anyone in the streets here in Beirut will tell you who he is. He buys anything, particularly stolen cars, and then sells it again. Just to give you an idea: If you find that he has got the car that has been stolen from you and say, "But that's my car," he'll reply: "Have a heart, I have paid 10,000 pounds for it; give me 11,000 and you'll get it back." I have had to buy back my own car from Abu Shuki; he had me pay 7,000 pounds for it.

SPIEGEL: Are the Germans still in this country?

Abu Iyad: No, they are all gone--we don't care where. After the Munich bomb attack I said, "No matter whether they are supporters or not, they have to leave."

SPIEGEL: But that was 9 months ago, and in mid-June some were still with you.

Abu Iyad: First of all, we wanted to part peaceably. But Hoffmann shamelessly took advantage of that. He constantly embarrassed us. "I must first look for a new hiding place," he said. And then again: "You must help me; let them stay till I have found something. He constantly asked for a respite--for example in January, when he said: "I must find an asylum for them; they are being persecuted in Germany." And then he was gone again for a month. We didn't know just what would happen with that fellow.

SPIEGEL: What happened in the end?

Abu Iyad: When a couple of them now showed up at a Falange press conference, I bawled my people out, asking what was going on. I gave instructions that they now had to leave. I don't tolerate them here any longer. Out with them.

SPIEGEL: All of them?

Abu Iyad: All of them. I didn't care if some wanted to stay for humanitarian reasons, work to help people, work as nurses. Perhaps I wasn't fair, but I threw them all out.

SPIEGEL: Would you actually have liked to keep some, then?

Abu Iyad: My people thought three or four of them could stay on. They are basically sound, nice fellows, people with character. We thought: They do not belong to any organized party; they need not be loyal Hitlerites, and they can still be turned around. They did not realize what danger they had got into and admitted as much. We had a similar experience, after all.

SPIEGEL: How do you mean?

Abu Iyad: Hoffmann is an intelligent fellow. He deceived us. We did not know anything about his political views. He is a clever tactician who constantly confronted our people with faits accomplis.

SPIEGEL: In other words, Hoffmann duped you?

Abu Iyad: Unfortunately we made quite a mistake. There is a saying for this: the error of a clever man counts tenfold, that of a master a thousandfold.

8790

CSO: 4320/4

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING CENTER IN TRIPOLI DISCUSSED

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 11 Jul 81 p 16

[Text]

A committee of experts set up by the Arab Labour Organisation has ended discussions in Baghdad on the basic law governing the establishment of the Arab Training Centre in Tripoli, the Jamahiriya.

The committee, which met for six days, decided to meet again in Baghdad later this year to discuss the draft proposal prepared by the Arab Labour office.

The committee recently concluded discussions on some of the League Charter's articles, including the functions and principles of the economic council, such as the drawing up of development plans and Arab coordination in social and economic matters.

The new Charter calls for the appointment by member countries of a permanent delegate at the Arab League Secretariat.

Instrument

The new draft Charter provides for instruments to supervise the activities of

specialised agencies and organisations, and methods of Arab countries' representation in the League Secretariat.

Furthermore, the monthly meeting of permanent delegates is to be presided by the country that at that time heads the council of Arab Foreign Ministers.

The draft Charter also defines the functions of representatives in the execution of Arab league council resolutions, and in expressing opinions on agendas prepared by the secretary general of Arab League Councils before forwarding them to the council of Ministers.

The draft Charter also specifies the responsibilities of the League's Secretary General, including the execution of functions and the preparation of an annual report for discussion by the council of foreign ministers and approval before putting it to the attention of any Arab summit conference.

The centre to be set up in Tripoli will train instructors

in various industries. This training is hoped to raise working standards throughout the Arab world.

AFGHANISTAN

SUCCESSSES OF 'FREE RADIO KABUL' REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by Marek Halter]

[Text] To allow Afghans to speak to other Afghans, as Frenchmen would speak to other Frenchmen during the occupation in France, the Committee of the Rights of Man (led by Marek Halter and Bernard-Henri Levi, 152 rue du Chateau, 75014 Paris. A press conference will bring together Vladimir Bukovski, Vladimir Jankelevitch, Alfred Kastler, Edgar Morin, Pahudin Magrouh, founder of the University of Kabul resistance movements, Renzo Rossellini and Free Radio Kabul's technical team. It will be held Tuesday 30 June 1981 at 3:00 p.m. at Cardin place, avenue Gabriel 75008 Paris) has decided to help the Afghan resistance build a radio, Free Radio Kabul, on its territory.

A year and a half ago, 27 December 1979, an airlift landed 95,000 Soviet soldiers and a large quantity of equipment for military offensives in Afghanistan. Kabul was occupied and soon the Red Army was bombing the whole country. One of the first powers of the globe had just invaded a weak and defenseless neighboring country. And a few communist parties affirmed their support for this aggression, in particular the PCF [French Communist Party] through the voice of Georges Marchais who was in Moscow at that time.

The world became aroused, made protests, carried out boycotts, and then offered no resistance. Thousands of refugees, women and children fleeing from the invaders crowded into the camps in Pakistan and frontier villages. They now number two million persons.

Those who remained behind organized themselves. Old guns were taken out of chests, pistols from underneath piles of straw. Poorly armed, the resistance developed. The Soviets responded harshly: in February-March 1980, for example, all the villages of the Kumar valley were razed to the ground; thousands of peasants were killed. The Panjshir region underwent many thorough searches and many aerial attacks. There was generalized repression at Kabul. The city "lived in fear, under the reign of denunciations and haggling." (LE MONDE 8 April 1981) Yet at the beginning of 1981 Pravda itself was obliged to admit that the surprise attacks of the insurgents was continuing.

In fact, from Nuristan to Hazaradjad, the insurgents were liberating and assuming control of large parts of the land, particularly in the mountains where, despite ultra-sophisticated weaponry, the Soviets were unable to drive them out. Afghans have been fighting and dying for a year and a half. Their children are wondering why no one comes to their rescue.

After the first reactions the states to be counted on gave in to the needs of international politics and took refuge in the very convenient doctrine of non-interference.

Finally, and once again, there only remain mere individuals to try to recount here and there throughout the world the horrors of a war of occupation. They are the only ones left, lonely but loyal, to tell about these mujahedin besieged on the heights of the Hindu-Kush, these famished children on the Tadjik plain in the north, or those millions of refugees waiting in camps for the time to go back.

Perhaps always the same ones, yet increasing in number, we shall not tire of appealing to one's conscience on behalf of these forgotten causes. Thus, we are strongly in favor of the principle of intervention. Without intervention there is no human solidarity.

Obviously, we are not going to take up arms, but we will speak. Only speech, tirelessly used throughout the world, our fearful world where one tragedy follows the other with frightening rapidity, only speech can evoke the present situation in Afghanistan. And it would still be necessary for the Afghans to be able to use this speech that a foreign army stole from them. That is the reason for founding Free Radio Kabul.

Several Transmitters will be installed in regions under control of the insurgents. The voice of Afghans can finally penetrate into the most distant areas where the people oppose the army of occupation.

Radio-Kabul will also broadcast in Russian. The best known insurgents will speak to the Soviet expeditionary corps. It cannot be said that the Russian soldiers feel more at ease in Afghanistan than the American soldiers did in Vietnam, and some of them reportedly revolted in Badakstan in April 1980. A team of technicians will soon travel to Afghanistan with the first transmitter. Others will follow, as well as thousands of transistor radios. That will depend however on the generosity of these millions of individuals, in France as elsewhere, who know that every gesture to assist someone else makes one a better person, and that each victory of the oppressed over the oppressors is a victory for all men.

Let many of us contribute, at a time of free radios, to the installation of this free radio at the gates of Kabul. (Gifts may be sent to committee headquarters.)

9772

CSO: 4619/13

'FREE RADIO KABUL' TO BE OPERATED BY AFGHAN RESISTANCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by Marek Halter: "Free Radio Kabul"]

[Text] To enable Afghans to talk to Afghans, just as the French were talking to the French during the occupation of France, the Human Rights Committee¹ decided to aid the Afghan resistance in setting up a radio station on its territory, called Free Radio Kabul.

About a year and a half ago, on 27 December 1978, an airlift landed 85,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan along with considerable offensive equipment. Kabul was occupied and the Red Army was soon all over the country. One of the leading powers of the world had just invaded a neighboring, weak and defenseless country. Some communist parties came out in a port of that aggression, especially the PCP [French Communist Party] through the voice of Georges Marchais who was in Moscow at that time.

The world rose up in anger, it protested and it boycotted and then it just let things slide. Thousands of refugees, women and children, who had escaped the invaders, crowded into the camps in Pakistan and in the border villages. There are 2 million of them today.

Those who remained in the country are organizing themselves. They are taking their old rifles out of their big trunks, their pistols out from under straw mattresses. Ill-armed, resistance is rising.

The Soviets reply harshly: In February and March 1980, for example, all villages in the Kunar valley were razed, thousands of peasants were killed. The region of Panjshir underwent many search-and-destroy operations and air raids. Repression is widespread in Kabul. The city "lives in fear, under the reign of denunciation or haggling"². Early in 1981, PRAVDA was even forced to admit that the Afghan resistance fighters continued to strike back.

From Nuristan to Hazaradjad, as a matter of fact, resistance has liberated and is now in control of large parts of the territory, particularly in the mountains where the Soviets, in spite of extremely sophisticated weapons, do not manage to dislodge them.

For a year and a half, the Afghans have been fighting and dying. Their children are asking why nobody comes to their aid.

After the first reactions, most of the countries simply went along with the requirements of international politics and withdrew behind the very comfortable doctrine of noninterference.

Suddenly, once again, we only have some simple individuals who try to tell the world here and there about the horror of a war of occupation. It is now only up to these lonely and strong men to tell the story of those fighters who are besieged in the high mountains of the Hindukush, these starving children in the Tadzhik plains in the north, or those millions of refugees who are still waiting in the camps for the time to return home.

Perhaps they are always the same but they are becoming increasingly numerous and we will not prevent them from appealing to the human conscience in support of lost causes. We are resolutely in favor of the principle of interference—interference without which there cannot be any human solidarity.

Obviously, we are not going to take up arms; we are going to speak out. Our words, repeated untirely throughout the continents can describe the current situation in Afghanistan in our fearful age where one drama follows another with disquieting rapidity. The Afghans must be able to use those words which a foreign army has taken from them by violence. This is the reason for the existence of Free Radio Kabul.

Several transmitters have been installed in regions controlled by the resistance. The voice of the Afghans can at last penetrate into the most remote corners of the country and reach segments of the population who oppose the occupation army.

Free Radio Kabul will also broadcast in Russian. The best-known dissidents will address the Soviet expeditionary corps. It is not certain that the Russian soldiers feel more comfortable in Afghanistan than the American soldiers in Vietnam and some reportedly have already mutinied in Badakstan in April 1980.

A team of technicians will very soon go to the scene of the action with the first transmitter. Others will follow, along with thousands of transistors. That will however depend on the generosity of those millions of individuals who, in France and elsewhere, know that every move to aid others will help us and that every victory of the oppressed over the oppressors is a victory for all men.

Let us in large numbers, in the age of free radio stations, in the establishment of this free radio station at the gates of Kabul³.

FOOTNOTES

1. Inspired by Marek Halter and Bernard-Henri Levy, 152, rue du Chateau, 75014 Paris. A press conference among other things will feature Vladimir Bukovsky, Vladimir Yankelevich, Alfred Kastler, Edgar Morin, Pahudin Magrouh (founder of the University of Resistance movement in Kabul), Renzo Rossellini, and the technical team from Free Radio Kabul. It will be held on Tuesday, 30 June 1981 at 1500, at Cardin, avenue Gabriel, 75008 Paris.
2. LE MONDE, 8 April 1981.
3. Gifts may be sent to the headquarters of the committee.

PROBLEMS OF BLOOD BANK SHORTAGES REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22, 23 Jun 81

/Article by 'Abbas Mabruk: "AL-AHRAM's Investigations /Department/ Opens the File into the Subject of Blood Donation in Egypt"/

/22 Jun 81 p 3/

/Text/ Today AL-AHRAM's Investigations /Department/ is opening the file on the donation of blood in Egypt, now that a serious report has been issued by competent national councils explicitly declaring that the blood available in Egypt, proportionate to the population, represents one-quarter that available in developing countries and just 2 percent of that available in the advanced countries. Most bluntly, what this proposition means is that Egypt's hospitals, and the Egyptian countryside /line missing/ inside the operating room or when afflicted by accident, almost face death because of a lack of bottled blood--their whole hope for salvation from death.

The scientists' report calls for a stop to the principle of paid blood donations, the traditional method for collecting blood in Egypt now, which is a method which involves risks of the spread of human diseases and sick people /line missing/.

At the outset, the report which the Health Services Branch of the National Council for Social Services and Development prepared states "We cannot estimate Egypt's blood and blood byproducts requirements with scientific accuracy, since there are no sound adequate data. For the same reason, we cannot compute how much blood is available to Egyptians at the present time either. However, in general, in approximate form, one can say that the blood available in Egypt proportionate to the population represents one-quarter that available in some developing countries and just 2 percent of that available in the advanced ones."

Experts at the blood transfusion services conference held in 1979 estimated the volume of essential blood requirements in advanced countries at 50 units of blood per 1,000 inhabitants per year (a blood unit is 500 cubic centimeters). This amount is necessary in order to provide blood, blood byproducts and blood components in suitable amounts and specifications at the proper time for anyone needing them. Indeed, all evidence indicates that blood requirements will increase annually as health services increase in quality and quantity and as the number of automobile accidents increases. Thus the importance of scientific planning for blood donation and preservation service in Egypt becomes apparent.

Blood Requirements in Surgery

We find that for instance in accident cases where serious hemorrhaging results, the injured person needs rapid measures to replace concentrated red blood corpuscles before surgery occurs and before surgery occurs it is necessary to raise the hemoglobin level.

In cases of major and specialized surgery, such as brain, tumor, plastic and heart operations, the patient loses large amounts of blood during the operation, and this requires continuous replacement of the amounts lost. The amount the body requires could come to 1 to 3 liters of blood.

There lies the importance of the blood unit the donor contributes: it is an important raw material resource, and it is sufficient that it is now possible to separate numerous elements from plasma, a blood byproduct, through modern scientific methods. These elements are 13 in number and are used in treating diseased conditions; for example, clotting elements are needed to treat certain ailments resulting from an inherited innate deficiency. Modern technology, as Dr Amin 'Afifi says, is able to obtain these 13 elements in pure, concentrated form and preserve them for periods of time ranging from several months to a year. The most important of these is the element for remedying hemophilia, which results from a shortage in the coagulant element number 8, where hemorrhaging is concentrated in the joints and causes blood loss in the joints that can reach a state of dehydration which totally prevents the patient from moving. Plasma also contains liquid deterrent bodies, known as gamma globulin--a group of antibodies which annihilate viruses, microbes and funguses when they enter the body through an opening in the circulatory system. One can now concentrate these antibodies in the form of capsules which are injected in many cases of viral fever such as measles in their preliminary stages.

No Substitute for Blood So Far

Although modern technology has managed to innovate artificial organs which to some extent perform the natural functions of the body, such as artificial kidneys, veins, and some artificial limbs and joints, modern science has not yet managed to invent an artificial material which can take the place of blood. None of the recent attempts which have resulted in the invention of fluorocarbons or liquid hemoglobin solutions as artificial substitutes for blood can be used as more than temporary replacements for blood for period of more than a few hours. Thus it turns out the sole source of blood is humans of sound body. Here medical facts state that the human body contains 5 liters of blood, one-third of which is in circulation and continuous movement among the various organs of the body, while the remaining third /sic/, which is estimated at about 1,600 centimeters, is in a settled state, representing reserve storage for the body. When blood is donated, the blood taken from the donor is in fact taken from the reserve; this quantity is estimated at about 400 /cubic/ centimeters, that is, does not exceed one-third of the reserve, and infringes in no way upon the volume of blood serving the organs of the body. Nor are there harmful repercussions on the donor--indeed, the body makes up for the deficit occurring in it quickly, replacing it in just 3 weeks.

Donating for Money Is To Be Rejected

This scientific fact notwithstanding, blood banks in Egypt are still collecting blood through donations for which money is paid, that is, collecting it from professionals. The scientific study rejects this, stating that through this system Egypt is suffering from a severe shortage of blood. The amount available ranges from four to six units of blood per 1,000 inhabitants per year--figures which show the severe shortage which the blood banks in Egypt are suffering from when we realize that the available quantity in some developing countries in 1979 totalled 27 units of blood per thousand inhabitants per year, while in most European countries it came to 40 units of blood per thousand inhabitants per year.

At this point the scientists' study states that there are two types of blood donations:

Honorary, free donations, through which the citizen proceeds to give blood free of charge through a motive of a sense of responsibility and duty. This is what Egypt must provide, so that every able bodied Egyptian between 18 and 55 years of age will give some of his blood once a year out of motives of generosity and solidarity with society.

The second type is donations for which money is paid, or donations through legislation; here the study states that the world constitution on blood donation has come to reject all donations for which money is paid, as well as compulsory donations, for a number of reasons, the most important of which are:

Blood donations must be a gift from the healthy citizen to his sick brother as a form of generosity and an expression of solidarity among people.

Donations which are paid for or are compulsory entail risks of the transmission of hepatitis which are 10 times greater than those of honorary donations, as well as the risk of many other diseases no less serious than hepatitis.

Compulsory donations from prisoners, who are constantly addicted to drugs and narcotics, constitute a risk to the patient to whom the blood is transferred.

Donors who receive money are usually people in delicate straits who suffer from a shortage of blood protein, and this makes their donations a risk to themselves personally. The important thing is that these diseases cannot be accurately diagnosed by ordinary physical examination or by the laboratory analyses currently available.

Thus one can state that the optimum solution to the problem of blood donations in Egypt is to establish a national blood transfusion service authority, an authority which does not handle human blood as a commodity from which profit is made. Conducting transactions in blood as a commodity subject to the law of profit and loss constitutes a danger to human health--indeed to human life.

How, then, does the picture appear now, and what is the plan for the future as far as blood donations and banks in Egypt go? That is tomorrow's report.

/23 Jun 81 p 37

/Text/ Although figures show that we in Egypt are suffering from a deficit in the blood available, the facts also show that there is not a single organizational structure in Egypt which coordinates efforts and conducts planning to develop blood donation and preservation services on clear foundations with specific goals. We have blood banks belonging to universities, some belonging to the Ministry of Health, others that are military and yet others which are privately owned. The facts also show that, Egypt's medical resources notwithstanding, we do not yet have people at levels of specialization high enough to work in this field. Thus, what is desired, along with a national blood transfusion service authority, is an agency whose task will be to create consciousness among Egyptians of the importance of blood for sick and needy people, as well as the establishment of a national center for blood research and testing, and, lastly, an agency responsible for blood banks at all levels and of all types in Egypt.

At the outset, one can state that the problems of immunity in blood and blood product transfusion activities, as well as non-natural interactions, are all things which have made it necessary to set out an integrated system to guarantee continuous scientific research to solve and eliminate these problems. Because of the importance of blood to human life, wherever it may be, an integrated international system has been set out to guarantee that these goals will be realized. This system includes a reference blood bank and a reference laboratory belonging to the World Health Organization in London. All problems everywhere in the world are transmitted to these two for study and the solicitation of opinions. Then there is a reference blood bank and reference laboratory in every country for which the World Health Organization has spelled out particular specifications in terms of individuals and equipment as a condition for recognition which will enable them to make use of and cooperate with the reference blood bank in London.

The Situation in Egypt

With respect to the situation in Egypt, a study by experts in the competent national councils states that a single organizational structure for coordinating efforts and planning the development of this service on clear bases with specific goals does not exist. There are blood banks, which all belong to bodies which are separate from one another, but there is no specific body to coordinate the activity of all of them. There are government blood banks which are broken down into four levels:

Central blood banks, three in number in Cairo and two in Alexandria.

Main blood banks, numbering 20, which are present in the university hospitals and the main hospitals in the capitals of governorates.

Branch blood banks, 46 in number, which exist in small hospitals in the governorate capitals and district seat hospitals. These are subject to guidance and supervision by the main blood banks and generally draw their blood reserves from the central and main blood banks.

Storage centers, 109 in number, located in small hospitals; their function is to keep different blood types to deal with persons injured in all forms of accidents until they are moved to larger hospitals.

Thus one can observe that there is no internationally recognized national reference blood bank or national reference research laboratory in Egypt. In addition, all the central and main banks are just rooms in hospitals which do not possess the specifications or conditions the World Health Organization has set down.

Alongside this, there are five private banks, all in Cairo, owned by individuals. In most of these, the basic conditions and specifications for blood banks do not exist. Also, the blood they sell to people is obtained from citizens who make a profession of selling their blood, and therefore the blood generally is below the lowest international specifications and is generally a source for the spread of infectious hepatitis viruses among people.

An Integrated Blood Transfusion Service Agency

Thus it appears that there will be a need, between now and 2000, to establish an integrated agency whose task will be to develop and organize blood transfusion services with the title of national blood transfusion services authority. The duty of this national authority will be to set out plans for organizing blood collection, storage and disbursement activities under standard specifications for blood and blood products, coordinate private and government activities in the blood transfusion service area, develop existing blood banks, establish regional blood banks and a blood research and testing center, and also train the specialized staffs Egypt will require by 2000, and finally bring the reserve of blood up to the world level, which is 50 units per 1,000 inhabitants per year. As the study suggests, an agency will be produced by the national authority whose mission will be to create an attitude conducive to free voluntary blood donations through media programs on the national level, seek the aid of the various media and implant and develop the spirit of giving blood from childhood through various educational stages.

What is also desired, as the study recommends, is to establish a central observation and statistics chamber which will be involved with registering donors and donor types in special ledgers throughout the governorates so that it will be possible to call upon them when needed, to establish a national register of citizens with rare types so that it will be possible to provide blood for them if they need it or call upon them if others need their blood and record the blood units and types available in greater Cairo, and to establish small observation chambers in greater Alexandria and regional blood banks in stages and link up the central observation chamber to a radio network concerned with urgent health services. Such planning, founded on science, can reduce blood loss by 60 percent and guarantee speed in the provision of blood for sick persons, especially persons possessing rare types.

System of Blood Banks

Along with the central observation chamber, an agency is also needed to provide blood and plasma. Such an agency, as the study describes it, will be a system for the various blood banks in the four levels, proposed regional blood banks, and the national blood research and testing center. It will be an agency responsible for collecting, storing and disbursing blood, registering blood units and producing blood byproducts.

Regarding a national blood research and testing center, the study states that that has become an urgent, pressing necessity for developing blood transfusion services in Egypt, linking them to international health authorities and improving this service so that it can reach an international level. In addition, it will be possible for the center to perform the work of a national blood bank and a reference laboratory for other blood banks dealing with problems of classification and comparison, immunity, hemorrhaging and coagulation ailments.

In addition, it is mandatory to establish regional blood banks functioning as rapid first aid centers. In addition, one of their most important duties will be to prepare first-line byproducts such as fresh or frozen plasma, concentrated red blood corpuscles and plasma rich in blood iron. Here is where Egypt's need to build and outfit dozens of regional blood banks distributed on a geographical basis in accordance with the population in each area stands out.

A Center Which Cannot Find Raw Materials

The study raises the problem of the National Byproducts and Solution Center in al-'Ajuzah, which was established by the General State War Readiness Authority. That scientific center possesses high expertise and the most modern international systems. However, its problem is that not enough plasma is available to it to make it operate at its full capacity. Figures show that the requisite level at which this center should produce to cover Egyptian hospitals' requirements is between 10 and 15 blood units per hospital bed; thus, to work at its current capacity, it will require about 500 liters of plasma per week per work shift or 1,000 liters for two work shifts, thus enabling it to increase its output five times over its current rate without needing to construct a new building. Assuming that the center operates at full capacity 45 weeks a year, the total plasma it will require per year will be 22,500 liters in the event one shift operates, or 45,000 liters in the event two shifts are operating.

With its tremendous scientific resources, this center, in the event plasma is available to it, can provide the four first-line elements together with albumen in various concentrations, antitoxins against measles and tetanus and dehydrated plasma, and can prepare plasma substitutes and replacement solutions.

The experts' study, following all this, addresses itself to the blood transfusion process, stating that international health authorities have recommended that it is necessary to have a factory for plastic accessories to round out blood transfusion services in Egypt, indeed in any country with a population of over 10 million, on grounds that lack of sacks for blood, for instance, in time of war or peace, can lead to the grave consequences of a suspension of blood transfusion activities. This factory would produce blood sacks of all types as well as blood transfusion equipment, plastic syringes and so forth. It is possible, as the study states, to support and develop the production line for such accessories as already exist in the Egypt Pharmaceutical Chemicals Company in order to cover half of Egypt's requirements for blood sacks alone up to 2000, provided that a new plant be constructed with the most up to date modern specifications which will specialize in the production of blood transfusion accessories. The costs of Egypt's blood bank requirements for such accessories will total more than 6 million pounds at current market price by 2000.

We now come to the manpower needed to manage all these agencies. In spite of Egypt's medical resources and the broad scientific base it possesses in numerous fields of specialization, the study reveals a deficit in our expertise in the field of blood preservation and blood byproduct processing. It is necessary that Egypt by 2000 have about 200 young scientists who have acquired a master's degree along with 80 who have acquired a doctorate, all in fields of specialization in blood and blood byproduct processing.

11887

CSO: 4504/31

IRP LABELLED 'ANOTHER SAVAK' BY RELIGIOUS FIGURE

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] "A Reward is offered to any person who will tell the revolutionary guards about the place where that man is. The reward: a place in heaven." That is the inscription placed under a rather crude caricature pasted on a wall in the Ministry of Justice in Tehran, showing the statesman whose portrait respectfully has hardly too much resemblance to that of the Imam Khomeyni. The prosecutor of the Islamic tribunals, Mr Hassan Ladjevardi, has stated that Mr Bani-Sadr is still in Iran and has urged everyone to bring him in, dead or alive.

Ever since the former president fled, almost 2 weeks ago, to escape a "rampant coup d'etat," repression has been stepped up considerably in Iran. One gets the feeling that the Iranian revolution has entered the phase of "terro" which was not the most glorious episode in the French Revolution. The manhunt in which the Islamic authorities are now engaging, not only against Mr Bani-Sadr but also against numerous militants who actively participated in bringing the imperial regime down but who do not share their opinions, very sadly recalls the very actions which they had denounced so violently during the time of the shah.

The executions, which have been multiplied over the past several days, come on top of an already too long list. A report published in London by Amnesty International estimates that 1,600 persons have been executed since February 1979, noting that this is "a minimum estimate based only on those dead whose identity could be established with certainty abroad." According to the document one must also add the "numerous summary executions" of members of ethnic minorities, especially the Kurds, who demand greater autonomy, not forgetting the followers of the Baha'i religion who are being persecuted with rare fury.

Of course, most of the major revolutions experienced excesses and the victims of repression were not all innocent. Nevertheless, we are far from the proclamations made by the Imam Khomeyni when he was in exile and those made by the religious leaders who inspired the Islamic revolution in Iran. Do they still remember what the basic idea in their conversations was? "Nothing will ever be the way it was during the time of the shah when we will be in power."

Reality does not correspond to the promises. The hopes aroused yesterday by that unprecedented revolution have today been dashed in many areas. The Imam Khomeyni had vigorously and constantly denounced cultural repression under a monarchy referred to as "an absolute evil"; the poet Said Soltanpur, a member of the Marxist-Leninist Fedayin, hailed in 1978 as the "spark of the revolution," upon his escape from the jails of SAVAK [Intelligence and Security Organization], has been murdered in turn.

That same SAVAK, whose name was a synonym for the torture and murder of opposition members, has been replaced by SAVAMA [Organization for Security and National Intelligence] which in many respects has followed in its footsteps. "I consider the Party of the Islamic Republic to be another SAVAK. The crimes which it has committed have sullied the face of Islam," Sheikh Ali Teherani has just cried out; he is a religious dignitary who is a defender of the Mudjahidin (Muslim Radicals) and was close to the Imam Khomeyni.

The broken promises regarding human rights have thus joined those concerning the rights of the ethnic and religious minorities.

5058

CSO: 4619/10

EMIGRES FORESEE GRIM FUTURE

Danger of Sovietization

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 29, 15 Jul 81 pp 4-7

[Interview with former minister Hushang Nahavandi by IPS; date and place not given]

[Text] Hushang Nahavandi, a widely respected former minister and top official of the late Shah's regime, says that once again Iran must now face the prospect of being divided into two as a result of the deterioration in the situation there. He warns that both Iranians and the Western world must wake up if even worse tragedy is to be avoided.

In an interview with IPS' Paris correspondent Nahavandi replied to a number of questions on the threat to the country, especially from Soviet influence or intervention. His answers, in part, follow:

"I think the Iranian crisis is entering a new and difficult phase. The explosion of June 28, after the impeachment of president Bani-Sadr, shows the existence of a bloody clan struggle inside the party and among the leadership in Tehran. I think that the elimination of Beheshti, after that of Chamran (former defense minister and commander of the irregular forces fighting against the Iraqis, said killed in action but whose friends maintain he was assassinated), a matter which was practically unnoticed in the West, was the work of, let's say, a maximalist tendency from within the IRP, in other words, in the very party of the Iranian rulers.

"From now on, events will proceed very fast in Iran, if no reaction occurs. I mean that it is possible that an anti-imperialist front will be created with the participation of both the communists and the ruling IRP, itself very much already infiltrated by the Tudeh (the pro-Soviet Communist Party) and the pro-Palestinian elements, as well as some other little politico-religious groupings, the whole translating itself into a kind of direct or indirect takeover of Iran by Russia.

"There is one thing we must not forget and that is the installation of a pro-Soviet regime in Iran will be much more dangerous than has been the case in countries like South Yemen or Ethiopia or in Syria, because we have some 2,500 kilometres of land

and maritime common borders with the Soviets and another 250 or 260 kilometres of borders with Afghanistan, which is already sovietized. Such a move would lead to a very grave situation; it would mean the destabilisation of the whole Persian Gulf and Middle East areas; in other words, a real threat to the energy lifelines of Western Europe and Japan. If such a threat materialises, then Western Europe will face a kind of Finlandisation, in the middle term.

"I think that if Iran is destabilised, the ultimate aim will be also the destabilisation of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, the whole southern part of the Persian Gulf.

"Therefore, to save Saudi Arabia and the West's lifelines, one has to save Iran. For this reason, I continue to hope for a double awakening: that of the Iranian people finding itself and that of the West understanding the real nature of the (present) Iranian regime, which faces a real danger of sovietization.

"I would like to make an important point that all institutions and social classes which could oppose such a seizure of Iran have been or are being eliminated one after another. The army, the moderate and liberal clergy, which constitutes the immense majority of the mullahs who have been silenced for some time, the national bourgeoisie, the universities, lay political parties and organisations, and recently that part of the Left which is not aligned with Russian policy--these are the potential forces which could stop the seizure of Iran by Russia.

"Taking into account the socio-economic life of the nation, one has to observe the two major facts often neglected by observers. They are: first, the progressive state ownership of what remains from the Iranian economy. The communisation of Iran is already moving fast. Secondly, the social homogenisation of Iranian society, meaning the elimination of the elite, a class which could oppose the process of the sovietisation of the country. Taking into account the great misery, the growing unemployment, the insecurity etc., one realises that everything is ready for the realisation of such a takeover. I have already stated that unfortunately such a takeover may be welcomed by many Iranians as a kind of deliverance, if they will regret it later. All this creates therefore a very dangerous situation both internally, for as an Iranian I hope that my country will not lose its independence and its identity, and on the international scene."

Question: Aren't you afraid, concluding from your statement, of a Korea-like divisions of Iran? For, on one hand, the U.S. will not allow any takeover of the Persian Gulf by the Russians, and on the other, the USSR, being cornered everywhere by the Americans, will be trying to play their Iranian trump card?

Answer: Anything could happen as a result of a situation of total anarchy, chaos and disorder. The present Russian foreign policy is, by and large, much the same as the one of the Tsarist Russia of Peter the Great.

His aim of reaching the warm waters of the Persian Gulf, which was followed by all the Tsars, was reaffirmed in 1919 by Lenin himself in a little known "opuscule" concerning the USSR's policy towards the Islamic world. This was reiterated by all the actions of Stalin, Khrushchev and most particularly by Brezhnev's policy.

What is happening right now in Baluchistan is a matter of great worry for me. There is no doubt that subversive operations are carried out in both Iranian and Pakistani Baluchistan; although on the surface aiming at the reunification of the two parts one knows very well who is the manipulator. Surely if Iran falls into a state of total chaos and confusion, Western powers will come to envisage the possibility of dividing Iran. I have to state that the late Shah was very much concerned about such a hypothesis. He did talk about such a possibility in his book and with me at meetings I had with him in Mexico and Cairo before his death. Such a thing is not to be totally excluded, but it is absolutely not permissible nor acceptable to the Iranians. The division of Iran can constitute a last-ditch policy for the Western world, but we as Iranians have to do everything we can to avoid it.

Question: But how?

Answer: I think all opposition organisations, inside and outside the country, must unite between themselves to present a real force on the world's chessboard. When I see Iran facing a real danger of death, when I see the night falling over my country, I find our personal ambitions and our internecine feuding against each other dreadful and despicable. The outside opposition, which enjoys some freedom, must put aside its often petty quarrels to reach a general understanding around a minimum programme and give all its help to the resistance on the spot in Iran, which now numbers more than a hundred groups, to realise its own unification. Only then will we, altogether, become a real power on which everyone must count....

Question: But the outside Iranian opposition is now three years old and from the outset all opposition leaders were talking about the very necessity of such an alliance, and yet they still continue their petty quarrels, as you said. Don't you think it's going to be late?

Answer: Alas, I'm afraid that you are right. Yet I would like to hope that taking into account the rapid worsening of the situation, they will all realise that it is time to forget their individual differences.

Question: ...With events precipitating each other fast in the world, with a Reagan administration which is punching the USSR everywhere?

Answer: One has to hope that the deliverance will not come too late...on the other hand, and talking about the U.S. administration, I think one thing we Iranians living outside and having the possibility of expressing ourselves freely, which is not the case of our compatriots inside, now fighting the regime, must do is to grasp all means available to us to bring to the attention of world opinion and most particularly to that of world's leading powers, all the dangers emanating from the Iranian situation for world equilibrium, as well as for the economic and political independence of Western Europe.

Question: One of the subjects of great concern and difference among Iranians is the future regime of the country. What are your assessments?

Answer: In my opinion this is a quarrel which is both too soon and too late at the same time. Republicans affirm that the majority of Iranians favour the establishment of a republic and that the monarchy is definitely finished in Iran. The monarchists insist that the republic is already eliminated in Iran and stands no more chance, since the one imposed by Khomeyni, himself a creation of the Carter administration and the USSR's complicity, is doomed. Therefore, according to them the vast majority of Iranians are for the restoration of monarchy. If each group is so sure about what it believes and that the majority of Iranians approve their position, why do they not join forces to restore first Iran itself, its independence and unity and integrity, restore security; then ask the people to decide themselves, through a constituent assembly, about the political institutions of the nation. Anyway, as I said earlier, I find it absurd, even indecent, that, while so many Iranians are killed everyday, gunned down by the barbaric regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni, and at a time by the most optimistic figures, more than 40,000 are in the political prisons, while looting, assassinations, tortures and massacres are committed everywhere in Iran with impunity, to see and hear people theorising in some Parisian salons on whether the future regime should be republican or monarchy. One has to save Iran first.

Question: Things being what they are in Iran, how much time do you give to the present regime?

Answer: I believe that three or four months from now the situation will become more clear one way or another. We have reached the point of no return. The regime, radicalising itself more and more, will go inexorably and fast towards a South Yemen, Ethiopian or at the best, Syrian type of republic, with more and more direct participation of Communist ministers, or the fate of the country will tilt towards what the majority of the Iranians wish, a national salvation. The coming months are, in my opinion, decisive ones in the history of Iran.

Question: Do you think that the major Western powers, United States, France and the United Kingdom have a clear policy towards Iran, or not yet?

Answer: I don't think they have done so. Even in the Reagan administration, which has, altogether, a clearer vision of the global situation, there exists two divergent, not to say opposing, trends concerning Iran. The process of the formulation of a precise foreign policy is always very slow in democratic countries, and here is where the danger lies. If Iran could wait long enough, it wouldn't be that important, but what I'm afraid of, is that in the coming months, the situation will become irreversible, with nothing to negotiate about, and so, finally, one reaches the very tragic solution of dividing Iran.

I do not stop telling Westerners--Gentlemen, please wake up. I tell Iranians the same. 'Please wake up and save your country...'

Question: To what do you attribute this U.S. and Western torpor, this absence of a formulated policy towards Iran?

Answer: The West is going through a phase of moral crisis, this coupled with economic recession, which takes its toll in the moral crisis. Think of the situation in the Western countries during 1929 and 1930, then the moral and economic crisis, the ascension of Hitler as a consequence of these and other

crises...I don't want to say that we stand on the eve of world war three, but one can logically think of an aggravated situation if the West continues to remain idle. On the other hand I believe that the change in the American foreign policy is a good sign. This may be the sign of a healthy new start...this may be good for the whole world.

Question: Don't you think this (torpor) may have its origin in the guilt or shame which the West, but more particularly the United States, feels about Iran?

Answer: The Carter administration could have experienced such a feeling of guilt, for it was responsible, with the help of some other Western nations like the France of (former) Presidentiscard d'Estaing and Britain for the installation of Khomeyni in Tehran. But now there are changes everywhere and the Reagan administration does not have such a feeling--no Khomeyni complex. For its part, the Western Left, which supported Khomeyni as the symbol of a true reformist and renovator, an authentic revolutionary movement, is now forced to proceed with a devastating revision, for there is no authenticity, or morality, or reformism in the Khomeyni regime, which is marred by blood, destruction, reaction and stupidity. This is what the Left in Western countries and in Iran itself supported, the progress of the sovietisation of Iran.

It may not yet be too late, but one has to react quickly, for there is no time to lose. The Iranians firstly, and then the West.

Pan Iranist Appeal to Waldheim

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 29, 15 Jul 81 pp 9, 10

[Speech by Mohsen Pezeshkpur in Cologne]

[Excerpts] Mohsen Pezeshkpur, the often fiery former chief of the strongly nationalist Pan-Iranian party in Iran before the late Shah restricted party activity, has begun to play a more prominent role in opposition activity outside Iran.

More than 300 members of his party from Europe, the United States and Turkey attended a conference in Cologne, West Germany, where Pezeshkpur said his group was ready to back the Mojahedin against the regime in Iran, according to an informant. The party claims it has supporters inside Iran who could cooperate with them.

The gathering, which had a closed door session about which little leaked out, heard some passionate nationalistic speeches, including a moving appeal by Pezeshkpur himself. He asked the party to ensure that if he dies before the downfall of Khomeyni's regime his body should be cut into pieces and scattered inside Iran.

Pezeshkpur on July 5 sent a letter to United Nations secretary general Kurt Waldheim warning him that genocide was being planned in Iran by the country's present rulers.

He said they were shooting innocent people by the hundreds in the name of their so-called Islamic justice, which had nothing to do with the true faith preached by Mohammad. He said more than 8,000 people, including children aged under 15 and men over 90, had been executed by what he called the Black Tyranny in Iran.

He enumerated 116,000 people deprived of their civic rights, 300,000 people being prosecuted for "social or moral crimes," and 120,000 civil servants and over 60,000 teachers, together with more than 40,000 officers and NCO's from the army, air force, police and gendarmerie who were purged without pay or compensation.

"It is your duty to hear our voice and make it heard by the international community," Pezeshkpur told Waldheim. "...It is your duty to help us. It is the duty of the international community to help the Iranian nation rid itself of its oppressors."

A brother of Pezeshkpur who was a general in the late Shah's army is said to be based largely in Turkey while trying to weld together a military force. It is thought he works politically with his brother.

Criticism of Pezeshkpur, who has always enjoyed a sound reputation as nationalist, has been confined to his joining the bandwagon of those who believe they can gain prestige by disparaging attacks on other opposition figures, thus proving yet one more divisive element on the exile political scene. At the present time the exiles seek an end to these animosities in the hope of welding together a united and coherent opposition to help topple the Tehran regime.

An appalling attack on Shahpour Bakhtiar, the most prominent exile opposition leader, which has appeared in the IRAN TRIBUNE recently has disgusted most exiles. "Does this kind of twaddle matter any more when Iranians are dying in hundreds and our country is in ruins?" one desperate exile commented on the IRAN TRIBUNE article. "Is this kind of thing now not a traitorous activity? The people who run our exile press seem to be mindless opportunists with no patriotism whatsoever."

CSO: 4600/85

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'BUNGLES' NORTH KOREAN ARMS DEAL

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 29, 15 Jul 81 pp 9-10

[Text] The story behind the expulsion of three South Korean diplomats as alleged spies and the downgrading of diplomatic relations between Tehran and Seoul last week to charge d'affaires level proved to be far less sinister than had been imagined, a reliable source in Tehran has told IPS.

A communique published by the Foreign Ministry in Tehran said the incident should serve as an example to all other nations which abused Iranian hospitality.

The Tehran sources told IPS that what caused the hullabaloo was the inadvertent handing to the South Korean ambassador of a top secret list of the Iranian armed forces' needs by an official who believed him to be the envoy of the rather more brotherly North Korea.

The director-general of the Far Eastern department of the ministry, Mahmud Hoseyn Lavasani, forgot one morning that he had meetings with the envoys of the two often warring neighbours at an hour's interval. So when his secretary announced that "His excellency the ambassador of Korea is here," he remembered his business with the North Korean envoy and said "Send him in."

It was the envoy from South Korea who was ushered in, only to be taken a little aback by the excessive cordiality of the bearded, U.S.-educated new head of the department. Lavasani reached for a file marked "Top Secret" and handed it over to the bewildered ambassador. "This is the list of our military requirements," Lavasani told him. "I hope you will be able to provide them urgently and be rewarded by the prayers of our beloved leader, His Holiness Ayatollah Khomeyni, the great founder of the Islamic Republic."

"Certainly," replied the diplomat. "I will transmit to my government your wishes."

Once back in his gleaming Mercedes the envoy from Seoul opened the file. His eyes opened wide as he read the long list of weapons and ammunition required by the Iranians--and which they expected to get from North Korea.

Meanwhile, back at the Foreign Ministry the voice of the secretary came through on the telephone. "Sir, the ambassador of Korea is here." "But he just left my office," insisted the absent-minded director-general. "This one ' - from North Korea, the other was from the South," the girl said.

Lavasani suddenly realised with horror his mistake. An urgent message was sent to the South Korean embassy to have the file returned. But its contents had already been telexed with priority to Seoul.

It was Lavasani who is said to have alleged that the envoy stole the file. Although nobody believed him and he was removed from his post, the ministry decided to give some satisfaction to an annoyed Pyongyang by expelling the trio of South Korean diplomats and branding them as spies.

CSO: 4600/85

CENTRAL BANK GIVING EASY LOANS TO CONTRACTORS

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 29, 15 Jul 81 pp 4-7

[Text] Some confirmation of the charge by the sacked former Central Bank governor that the government in Iran is merely printing money to cover its needs regardless of the backing being provided, say some exile Iranian contractors, by the never-ending streams of tenders for projects which appear in the Tehran press.

"They are all over the papers, ranging from around a million sterling in comparative value to 10 million pounds, and for projects which in wartime might be considered the kind which can wait for better times. They are for making up streets in small towns, for canal walls and other things of this type which are advertised, for payment at high rates which should delight contractors."

The snag is that the rapid inflation, with prices of materials likely to rise several times in value, and the frequency of strikes, could put firms out of business in a short space of time, the contractors say. Thus many of the contracts are readvertised and marked as such.

"Ever since Raja'i came to power the contracts have been out to tender all over the place," one told IPS. "And prices are much more realistic from the contractors' point of view than in the Shah's time, when they were usually priced so low corruption was inevitably encouraged. In addition, there has been far less hassle in getting one's money from the government over the last year and a half than there was in the Shah's time and in Bazargan's time."

The same availability of money for projects has been reported by officials of ministries in different regions of Iran. They are told by central officials that the budget is "as wide as you can make it." The inability to find contractors or workers means, however, that more often than not the money is returned to Tehran unutilised.

Some clue as to how the money becomes available, the contractors point out, can perhaps be gained from the budget figures, which showed the premier asking two billion toman (some 120 million pounds) for what is, in effect, petty cash for use as he thinks fit, with the accounting coming after the money is allocated.

CSO: 4600/85

TEXT OF NEW LAW FOR PARTISAN ACTIVITIES PUBLISHED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "The Complete Text of the Legislative Proposal Concerning the Activities of Parties, Societies, Organizations, Etc. Ratified by the Islamic Consultative Assembly"]

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly has finally ratified the last Article of the legislative proposal concerning the activities of political, religious, and other groups, parties, societies, organizations, etc., on Thursday. Since this law is so important, KEYHAN is reprinting the complete text once again, despite the fact that it has previously published the text little by little, in order to make available the complete text.

As you will see, the proposal consists of 2 Parts and 19 Articles:

Part One--Definitions

Article 1. Political and similar parties, societies, assemblies, and organizations are organizations which have ideological constitutions and charters, each established by a group of sincere people who believe in particular objectives and policies, and the goals of whose programs and actions correspond with the principles of management of the country and the general policy of the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 2. A guild-related assembly, society, union, or such is an organization formed by those of a particular business, craft, profession, or trade whose goals and actions are in some way in the special interest of that guild.

Article 3. The Islamic Assembly of each office or educational, guild-related, industrial, or agricultural unit consists of the volunteer members of that unit whose goals are to understand and make understood Islam, to encourage good, discourage the forbidden, and propagate and expand the Islamic revolution.

Article 4. The societies of religious minorities, cited in Principle 13 of the Constitution, are organizations consisting of the volunteer members of that very religious minority whose goal it is to solve the problems and study the religious, cultural, social, and welfare concerns particular to that minority.

Article 5. All the above groups mentioned in the following Articles of this law are those political and guild-related parties, societies, assemblies, Islamic assemblies, or religious minorities recognized in Principle 26 of the Constitution.

Part Two--The Rights of the Groups

Article 6. Group activities shall be permitted provided that they do not violate the paragraphs of Article 16 of this law.

Legislative Note 1. All groups shall inform the Ministry of the Interior of the identities of their leadership committees, and later changes.

Legislative Note 2. Social gatherings and marches shall be permitted in accordance with Principle 27 of the Constitution; however, should they take place in parks, squares, or other public places, permits shall be obtained from the Ministry of Interior.

Article 7. All members of the abolished SAVAK, or of the Freemasonry, or those who have been ministers during the period between 28 Mordad 1332 [19 Aug 53] and 22 Bahman 1357 [11 Feb 79], or those who have been members of the Senate or the National Assembly, operators of the previous regime and the Rastakhiz Party, or those who have been or will be deprived of social rights in accordance with the decrees of the courts and on the basis of Islamic precepts shall be forbidden to establish political societies or parties or to participate in their leadership committees.

Article 8. The Ministry of Interior shall be given the authority to register these groups and issue licenses for them in accordance with this law.

Article 9. Application files for licenses, in accordance with the operational charter of this law, shall be sent, within a maximum of one month, to the Commission established in Article 10 of this law by the Ministry of Interior and, when approved by the Commission, licenses shall be issued within 10 days with the signature of the minister of interior.

Article 10. To issue licenses for applicants, to supervise group activities, and to implement the duties contained in this law, a Commission shall be formed of the following within the Ministry of Interior.

(1) The representative of the prosecutor general; (2) the representative of the Supreme Judicial Council; (3) the representative of the Ministry of Interior; and (4) two representatives chosen by the Islamic Consultative Assembly from among volunteers within or outside the Assembly, nominated by a representative, who will have presented a list of the nominees in writing within a maximum of one week before the elections. The date of the elections shall be announced by the speaker of the Majles in an open session at least 15 days before the elections.

Legislative Note 1. The above-mentioned representatives shall be elected within 1 month of the ratification of this law and presented to the Ministry of Interior, the minister of which shall be responsible for forming the first meeting of the Commission within a maximum of 10 days afterwards.

Legislative Note 2. The afore-mentioned representatives shall be elected for a period of two years.

Legislative Note 3. The Commission shall be permitted to invite the representatives of other organizations or informed individuals for consultation. The meetings of the Commission shall be official with the presence of two-thirds of the members and decisions shall be valid with the absolute majority of the members of the Commission.

Legislative Note 4. Funds for the Commission shall be provided from the "Program of Political and Social Affairs" fund of the Ministry of Interior.

Article 11. The ideological constitution and charter of each group shall be published in official newspapers at the expense of the founders.

Article 12. The Commission established in Article 10 above shall review the applications in turn. Should the turn have passed and the Commission failed to reach a decision without due reason within three months, the Ministry of Interior shall issue the requested license.

Article 13. The complaints of the groups concerning the Commission cited in Article 10 shall be sent to the Department of Justice courts with consideration given to Principle 168 of the Constitution; and the verdicts issued shall be final.

Article 14. Groups applying for licenses shall clearly express their adherence to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their charters and ideological constitutions.

Article 15. Any change in the leadership committees of the ideological constitutions and charters of the groups must be announced to

the Commission established in Article 10 and shall be investigated by it.

Legislative Note A. Should the announced changes subject to Article 15 alter the charter or ideological constitution of the group to conflict with Article 14, or should some of the members of the leadership committee be subject to Article 7, the Commission cited in Article 10 shall revoke the license of said group.

Legislative Note B. Within one month of the notification of the revocation of its license or such announcement in one of the widely circulated newspapers, the group whose license has been revoked shall be entitled to file a complaint to the court. The court shall investigate and issue its final verdict within three months.

Article 16. Groups which are subject to this law shall avoid the following in their publications and other activities:

- A. Actions which jeopardize the independence of the country;
- B. Any kind of conspiratorial exchange of information with embassies, agencies, government organizations, or political parties of foreign countries, on any level, in any way which would jeopardize the freedom, independence, national unity, or welfare of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- C. Receiving any kind of financial or provisional aid from foreigners;
- D. Violating the legitimate rights of others;
- E. Indulging in slander or the spreading of rumors;
- F. Jeopardizing the national unity or participating in such things as plots to divide the country;
- G. Efforts to create or escalate disunity among the people through manipulating the various cultural, religious, and racial differences which exist in Iranian society;
- H. Violating Islamic standards and the foundation of the Islamic Republic;
- I. Anti-Islamic propaganda and the distribution of harmful books and publications;
- J. Hiding, keeping, or carrying illegal arms and ammunition

Article 17. Should the organizational activities of a group violate Article 17 [sic] as published, the commission shall issue the following:

(1) A written reprimand, (2) a warning, (3) a revocation of the license, and (4) a request to the court for closure.

Article 18. The funds of the groups shall be obtained legitimately and legally and shall be spent legitimately and legally.

Legislative Note. The income and expenditures of licensed groups shall be registered in legal offices and at the end of every fiscal year shall be placed at the disposal of the Commission cited in Article 10 for study.

Article 19. The Supreme Judicial Council within one month of the ratification of this law, shall present to the Majles a bill for the formation of a judicial committee of the Department of Justice courts, cited in Principle 168 of the Constitution, with consideration given to Principle 74 of the Constitution.

9593

CSO: 4640/50

IRAN

DIRECTOR DISCUSSES CAUSES OF ELECTRIC POWER OUTAGES

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Jul 81 p 14

[Article: "The Director of Tavanir Company Announced the Reasons for the Recent Power Failures"]

[Text] Shemiran, KEYHAN correspondent--Following the power failures of the last few days in Tehran and other cities, Mohammad Esma'ili-Karachian, the director of Tavanir, held an exclusive interview with KEYHAN.

Engineer Karachian said: Because of the economic embargo, the difficulties with fuel, and the war conditions, production and consumption are about equal. If, under certain conditions, a line is broken or a power station is cut off, outages occur. The people should conserve in the early evenings, at the time they break their fasts, in order to enable us to provide a minimum load for all the houses.

Engineer Karachian asked all the fellow citizens and the heroic nation to avoid turning on electrical appliances such as samavars, irons, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines, from 7:00 to 10:00 in the evenings.

In regards to the outages of the past few days, he said: Because of technical failures in the 400 kilowatt lines, the connection with the Gorgan power station was cut off and the Neka' power station was unable to absorb the load. After the failure was corrected, the system was normalized again. The colleagues of Tavanir do their best in harmony with the revolutionary line, making a round-the-clock effort to reduce power outages, as soon as possible given the particular circumstances and they are trying to continue in the manner of Martyr Dr Abtaspur.

In response to the question on whether or not there is a need to ration electricity this year, he said:

Presently, there are no particular electricity shortages. As I mentioned above, we do not have shortages to such an extent and there is no need for rationing electricity, unless something unexpected happens, in which case, we can have such a program. Then, with such things as conserving electrical consumption and receiving assistance from regions which have a surplus of electricity, we can reduce outages in other parts of the city.

In regards to what new, beneficial programs have been implemented in the past year, Karachian said:

Most of our power stations needed basic repairs. Because of the outages during the revolution and the pressures after the revolution under the economic embargo, the shortages of fuel, and spare parts, repairs have not been done on time. Since last year, the production division took steps under a regulated plan to do basic repairs on the old units. For example, basic repairs were done on Unit No 3, with 60 megawatts, of Be'sat power station and it became operational. Montazer-e Qa'em power station, a 150 megawatt unit, on which no basic repairs had been done before, was repaired by committed colleagues who are interested in the revolution and without the interference of foreign experts and it is now going through the final tests. We hope it will become operational this month. In Lushan power station 3 months ago, a 120 megawatt unit went out. The necessary repairs and services were done by the specialists of Tavanir Company and it became operational last week.

Engineer Karachian said: Similarly, this year, we have provided plans for other units which need repairs in order to respond to the needs of our dear fellow citizens by next summer.

The KEYHAN correspondent asked what assistance and cooperation the Iranian people could provide.

Engineer Karachian said: The problem that exists in operating the power stations is that from midnight until dawn, because of reduced consumption, we have a large production. He asked the Iranian people to use some of their appliances, especially washing machines, after midnight. In this way, they will not only not put pressure on the power stations during the day, but also, from the point of view of consumption, it would be a very effective aid to the power stations.

It was asked of the director of Tavanir whether or not foreign experts have been used in Tavanir since the revolution.

The director of Tavanir said: Basically, before the revolution, essential repairs, even in new power stations, and the operation of the power stations were done by the experts from the manufacturing countries. However, since the revolution, with the zeal and

perseverance of Tavanir employees, not only are the operations of modern stations such as Neka' done by Iranian specialists, but, as I said, essential repairs are also done by Iranian workers, technicians, and engineers. In rare cases, sometimes the Iranians will invite an expert on a particular case and they will do the repairs with his help and guidance.

The director of Tavanir, in response to a question on what renovation will be implemented in the future, said:

The issues raised thusfar concern operations and repairs. However, along with the operations, Tavanir has been given the responsibility for future plans which have been devised by the Ministry of Energy and also have been approved by the Organization for Planning.

Engineer Karachian said: Last Thursday, a new 9 billion rial contract was signed between Tavanir Company and the (Furukara) Company of Japan. According to this contract, (Furukara) Company will install a 400 kilovolt line between Ziyaran of Qazvin and Tabriz. With this project, the 400 kilovolt network of Neka'-Gorgan and Tabriz will be completed. The second 400 kilovolt line of Neka'-Tehran and the 230 kilovolt line of Rasht-Punel have been completed and renovation projects in some very rare cases are proceeding according to schedule. Special cases concern the contractors with whom we have not yet reached an agreement about the suspension of operations during the revolution.

Karachian was asked: "What is the situation with the work which was done by foreign experts?" The director of Tavanir said: Since the revolution, we have tried in our new contracts to purchase only equipment and tools and to have the work done by Iranians. For instance, with the purchase of the equipment for the 230 volt Shiraz-Jahrom line, which is 130 km long, the preliminary stages have been prepared by Iranians. In addition, we have strengthened the safety group in Tavanir in order to do most of the work which had been done by foreigners. This safety group has been able, since Farvardin [Mar-Apr], to install 3 transformers of 230 kilovolts to 63 kilovolts in Qazvin, Qa'emshahr, and Qom, in addition to their work in progress. We hope by the further restrengthening of this group, they will do even more valuable work.

In the end, Engineer Esma'ili-Karachian, the director of Tavanir Electrical Company, said: As it was announced to offices, organizations, public places, and stores by the Headquarters of Economic Mobilization, unnecessary electrical equipment should be unhooked even after working hours, because it has been observed that often after a store is closed due to the cut-off of electricity, lights have been left on, which is both unsafe and will reduce production needed for early evening.

CENTRAL BANK DEMANDS SWEDISH FIRMS REFUND 250 MILLION KRONOR

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Jul 81 p 22

[Article by Mats Hallgren: "Iran demands 250 million kronor from the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank and Bofors"]

[Text] An economic dispute of large proportions is brewing between the government of Iran and the two Swedish companies Bofors and the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank, according to what DAGENS NYHETER has learned.

The government of Iran has, through its central bank, demanded the return of between 220 and 250 million kronor which was paid in advance for ordered, delivered, but not completed, chemical plants.

The demand from the Iranian central bank has been made to the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank, which gave a guarantee for the transaction when the advance payment was made in the mid-seventies.

This demand can be the beginning of a lengthy and costly international economic dispute, like the one that arose a few years ago between the Libyan government and Svenska Varv concerning two tankers.

The contracts between Iran and Bofors-Nobel were signed at the end of 1974 during the Shah's regime. According to information from Bofors, the amount stated in the contract for the first stage was 250 million kronor. The transaction concerned a number of chemical plants for the production of, among other things, raw material for plastics manufacturing. Bofors demanded and received payment in advance, in return for the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank entering with a guarantee.

Revolution

The deliveries of the plants were made during 1977 and construction begun. Then the revolution occurred, the Shah was ousted, and the political unrest and violence increased in the country. Today Iran is also at war with its neighbor, Iraq.

Bofors recalled its people, and work on the plants has since been at a standstill.

Iran has several times demanded that Bofors complete the construction. On its part Bofors claims that today there exists no practical conditions to finish the plants.

This is thus the situation in which the Iranian central bank has turned to the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank and, referring to the guarantee, demanded that the money be refunded.

The Swedes have answered that Bofors, through its deliveries and construction starts, has completed work equivalent to the advance payment.

The Iranian point of view is this: As long as Bofors has not resumed work, we are entitled to having our money refunded.

This is where the parties stand today. How this dispute will end is impossible to predict.

Bank Confidentiality

"With reference to bank confidentiality I can make no comment," says Jacob Palmstierna, chairman of the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank, to DAGENS NYHETER.

During normal circumstances, disputes of this kind would be solved through an arbitration board, to which the parties each choose one member, who together choose a third. The parties pledge to abide by the decision of the arbitration board.

Normal conditions do not, however, prevail in Iran today; it is a country in political and administrative disruption.

Should the dispute go to the arbitration board, and should the decision be in favor of Iran, it would be a serious blow for the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank and Bofors.

If stability and order are re-established in Iran, the dispute can, however, be solved by Bofors' simply resuming work on the plants.

9843

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JORDAN

KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO MOSCOW DISCUSSED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 6 Jun 81 pp 32-33

[Article by Sabir Amin in Moscow: "The Soviet Union and Jordan; King Husayn in Moscow—Towards an Arab Acceptance of the Soviet Rational; The Soviet Union Calls for Relations Between It and the Gulf States"]

As it has never happened before with a Communist leader and a monarchy, King Husayn, ruler of Jordan, completed his third visit to the Soviet capital Wednesday, 27 May, with embraces from President Brezhnev, the leader of the largest modern Communist state. These recent glimpses indicate what transpired in the continuous meetings which the Jordanian monarch held during his third visit to the Soviet Union before he boarded his plane, called the "Quraysh Falcon," to the city of Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Nevertheless, this was not the first time in which a Communist leader met with a king. Indeed, this was preceded by his meeting with King Gustav of Sweden and his wife. However, the welcome and farewell for the Swedish king was formal, reserved and polite, contrary to what took place between King Husayn and President Brezhnev. Here the reception was friendly and warm. Some are inclined to interpret this as merely an Eastern attachment which has linked the Russians with the Arabs for years. It was not in the power of the two leaders to avoid it. It was apparent to eyewitnesses that the [display] of warm affection was initiated by the Jordanian monarch, and the Russian leader could do nothing else but respond to it.

It was also the Jordanian monarch's initiative to place a wreath at Lenin's grave in Red Square and likewise at the tomb of the unknown soldier behind the Red Wall of the Kremlin. Attributable to the behavior of the Jordanian king, some say, was a degree of political realism and sophistication in understanding external developments and the need to evaluate them. Perhaps this explains why the contents of the final statement issued at the end of the visit, included these two places [the Red Wall and the Red Square] as if it were a precedent set for future visits of senior foreign officials, regardless of their ideologies and images of the Soviet socialist regime which hoists Communism as its banner.

Since last October, King Husayn has been one of the world political personalities which the Soviets have been eager to receive to listen to their views. The Jordanian monarch was expected to pay a visit to Moscow after the visit of Hafiz al-Asad last year. However, the preoccupation of the Soviet officials with preparations for the 26th Communist Party Congress, in addition to other commitments forced them to postpone the visit for a while. Speculations had circulated in many quarters on the cancellation of the visit, but the Soviet side kept insisting on the need to meet because of the Iran-Iraq war and the precarious situation in Lebanon. Consequently, Brezhnev began talks with King Husayn a single day after Brezhnev's return from a meeting in the Soviet Georgian Republic, which was celebrating the 60th anniversary of its entry into the group of republics which comprise the present day Soviet Union.

In anticipation of the Jordanian monarch's visit Brezhnev made a speech in Tbilisi in the Georgian capital in which he pointed to the situation in the Arab [world] or the Near East as the Russians refer to it in geographic terms. Brezhnev said: "Let us take for example the Near East which is close to Georgia and indeed is very close to the entire country. What is taking place there is grim, tragic and dangerous. Is it possible to close one's eyes to the condition of wrongs and privations which the millions of Palestinians are suffering? Is it possible for a person to ignore the fate of Lebanon which is bleeding to death and which the proxies of the Israeli gang have torn apart? Indeed, a single foolish step can ignite the flames of war in the entire Middle East region. It is not known how far the flames of the fire will spread. The Soviet Union made a proposal which provides a good opportunity for collective efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation in the Near East. It has called for convening a special international conference to be held on this problem. [Our] proposal in this regard found a widespread positive reaction in the Arab countries and in many nations."

The first round of discussions in the conference hall of the Kremlin revolved around these Soviet proposals. Later, other details showed up in a speech replete with allusions and hints. This took place at a banquet Brezhnev gave in honor of King Husayn and the delegation accompanying him, attended by most of the members of the Politburo and the secretariat of the Soviet Communist party leadership. Brezhnev began his speech by appraising the first session and the exchange of points of view, pointing to the fact that the talks ended with clarity, elucidation and the satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing successfully. Afterwards, Brezhnev went on to talk about the role of the Jordanian monarchy, saying that Jordan is not a large country, but that the political weight of a state is not measured by the size of its borders, its territory and the number of its population, because political importance is defined by its conduct in international affairs and its contributions to safeguarding peace on Earth. About the concepts discussed in the first meeting, Brezhnev noted with satisfaction the concurrence of the positions of the Soviet Union and the Kingdom of Jordan on many international issues, and above all, on the problem of establishing a just, durable and sound peace in the Middle East.

Because the Lebanese situation is becoming more explosive on the local, Arab and international levels, Brezhnev turned to this subject by saying: "Israel, by her aggressive actions in Lebanon, is pushing the Middle East towards a dangerous situation. The question is what right does Israel have to strike from the air, from the sea and from the ground against another sovereign state. What logic can one hold responsible for the consequences of the aggressive acts of Israel?"

Brezhnev answers: "It is clear that no one gave Israel such a right and, if it is possible to talk about some logic, then it is the logic of imperialist piracy. So, what is the solution?" Brezhnev continues: "To stop the Israeli aggression and to prevent a new war in the Middle East is the immediate duty of all those interested in peace and stability in the region and those who are interested in preserving Lebanon as an independent state with territorial integrity."

In reply to a question which is frequently asked about what the Soviets want, Brezhnev responded: "We want a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. We want good relations with all the countries in that region. This concerns those with whom we already have friendship and mutual understanding, and with those with whom relations have not been developed completely or are so far nonexistent." The concerned countries are the Arab countries who have the right to request that efforts be made to attain agreements that will bring peace and tranquility to the Middle East. This also concerns Israel, naturally if it abandons the policy of seizing other people's lands and follows a peaceful policy, rather than an aggressive policy.

Observers interpret the remarks which appeared in the speech of the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party, Brezhnev, about his classification of the Arab countries in terms of their relations with the Soviet Union, as an indirect invitation for an increase in relations between them and the Soviet Union. By that observers are referring to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. In addition, in view of the strained relations between Syria and Jordan, Brezhnev's speech came close to a complete defense of the position of Syria--the state Brezhnev referred to with the phrase "those with whom we have established ties of friendship and mutual cooperation. Similarly, the speech confirms that the Soviets have not closed the door completely to Israel: Whether its Begin's Israel or the Israel of another leadership.

In his speech, Brezhnev returns to point to his proposal for convening an international conference in which all concerned parties in the Middle East would participate equally. Among these is the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. King Husayn responded with a speech that included the following points:

—The friendship between the Soviet Union and Jordan will achieve gains in the name of the principles of right, progress and peace.

—The visit of the Jordanian delegation is aimed at reviewing the course of Jordanian-Soviet relations which is continuously growing in many economic, cultural and technical fields.

--King Husayn's increasing belief in the importance of the role which the Soviet Union can play as a superpower in support of justice and peace.

--The primary Arab problem is the question of Palestine. It is the yardstick by which attitudes of nations and the peoples of the Arab states are measured.

--The region of the Arab Middle East bears strong influence on the security and peace of the world.

--Jordan is a part of the Arab nation and is firmly committed to Arab unity and the right of the Arabs to have their freedom in the face of the forces of backwardness, exploitation and hegemony.

--No other tragedy will ever equal in its evil and its danger the tragedy of Palestine. Its people are pursuing right, justice, and peace and fighting for the restoration of their right with all the legitimate means of resistance.

--A just and comprehensive peace cannot be realized except by Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands it occupied in 1967, foremost of which is Jerusalem.

--Jordan strives to fulfill its role in the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement and to implement its principles and goals, apart from the world conflict.

Wednesday morning, 27 May, PRAVDA published the complete speech of President Brezhnev and the speech of the Jordanian monarch in which the last paragraph pertaining to the position of Jordan on the Iran-Iraq war was deleted. Soviet observers explained this behavior as not wanting to point to a sensitive third party, especially since Iran is engaged in a bloody armed conflict with Iraq. The Soviets want to end this conflict quickly and peacefully at the negotiating table, as was stated in the Soviet-Jordanian joint communique which was issued on 29 May, after King Husayn's departure from the Soviet Union.

Participating in the talks with King Husayn on the Jordanian side were the prime minister, the ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Occupied Arab Lands, and the Chief of Staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces. According to informed Arab sources, the delegation made an unannounced visit to a military site, where they witnessed tank maneuvers.

Some observers expressed their surprise at the presence of military personnel along with King Husayn while military personnel did not participate in the discussions on the Soviet side. It was said that Jordan was about to secure a deal for Soviet tanks.

It was repeatedly said that the Jordanian side had the desire to obtain Soviet SAM-9 missiles, as they are the ones used against planes raiding at low altitudes. But this was not confirmed by the Jordanian committees since Jordan already has American-made Hawk missiles.

As for the Soviet delegation, joining Brezhnev were Tikhonov, the prime minister; Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs; and Kornikov, the first

deputy prime minister and an expert on American affairs. Kornikov was the senior Soviet official who went to Damascus to hold talks with Syrian and Palestinian officials recently.

With all of this in mind, there is a new consensus on the success of the Jordanian monarch's talks in Moscow for the following reasons:

1. The Jordanian and Soviet sides discussed points of agreement. King Husayn did not go into the subject of Jordanian-Syrian relations and the Soviets did not declare their differences with King Husayn on the course taken by the leadership of Iraq, an ally of Jordan at the moment.

2. By his visit, King Husayn boosted the ego of the Soviets who were suffering a degree of isolation during the past year, which induced more than one prominent Arab commentator to ask aloud: "Where has the Soviet Union been?"

The Soviets value the special role played by Jordan because its approach to the Soviet Union, allows the latter to consult and coordinate with another influential power in the confrontation with Israel besides Syria.

3. The Soviets' recognition of the magnitude of King Husayn's trip to several Arab countries influencing Arab decisions, specifically to Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, Iraq and Kuwait, which emphasizes Husayn's understanding of the overall Arab picture.

4. Giving Husayn a degree of flexibility to move on the international arena without restriction or limitation, according to the principles announced in the joint Soviet-Jordanian statement, i.e., the Israeli withdrawal, the rights of the Palestinian people, the PLO and Jerusalem. King Husayn's visit also demonstrated the fact that an Arab leadership can go to Moscow, express its positions and become acquainted with the scope of Soviet policy without having an urgent need to ask for aid or assistance, or a way out of a predicament. Some informed Arab sources say that King Husayn intends to visit the United States as well.

9614

CSO: 4304/32

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TUNISIA SIGNED

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 11 Jul 81 p 1, 14

[Text]

Abdelaziz Al Asram, the Tunisian Minister of National Economy and the delegation accompanying him have left Tripoli after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

During the visit, the two sides signed a cooperation agreement in the various economic and technical fields between the two brotherly peoples.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Abu Zaid Omar Dorda, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Mr. Abdelaziz Al Asram, Tunisian Minister of National Economy. (photo right)

The agreement stipulates cooperation in all economic and technical fields including linking of electricity networks in both countries and land and surface communication networks as well as coordination in exchange of expertise and labour.

Both officials exchanged speeches stressing the importance of these meetings and their effect towards closer relations between both brotherly peoples and highlighting the outcome of this visit.

The Libyan side was headed by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy while the Tunisian was headed by Mr. Abdelaziz Al Asram, the Tunisian Minister of Economy.

At the beginning the two sides exchanged their views and stressed their willingness to go ahead with their plan and to strengthen the two countries cooperation. Mr. Abu Zaid Dorda, the Libyan Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy, pointed out the increase in the size of trade between the two countries. The Libyan imports from Tunisia, he said, reached 100 million dollars.

He stressed the importance of bettering the relations towards the common objectives of both brotherly peoples. He said that the Jamhiriya is prepared to push the joint cooperation forwards towards.

He referred to the efforts of the Tunisian Minister of Economy and his contributions to promoting the cooperation through the Libyan-Tunisian joint committee in the past years.

Mr. Abdelaziz Al Asram, the Tunisian National Economy Minister, in turn pledged Tunisia ready to enhance the brotherly relations and open new Horizons in the development of the bilateral cooperation in all sectors.

He appreciated the increase in trade exchange recently and said that Tunisia gives priority of exports to the Jamhiriya. He added that as the Tunisian and Libyan sides are keen to further their relations, Tunisia is ready to import Libyan commodities and enter with it in joint ventures.

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